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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	Case 1:18-cr-00457
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Alexandria, Virginia
)	July 19, 2019
BIJAN RAFIEKIAN,)	2:30 p.m.
)	
Defendant.)	Day 5
)	Pages 916 - 955

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANTHONY J. TRENGA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

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1 THE CLERK: Criminal Case 1:18-cr-457, *United*
2 *States v. Bijan Rafiekian*.

3 Counsel, will you please note your
4 appearances for the record.

5 MR. GIBBS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. John
6 Gibbs, Katie Sweeten, and Evan Turgeon on behalf of the
7 government, and Special Agent Alfredo is also in court.

8 THE COURT: Good afternoon.

9 MR. MACDOUGALL: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
10 Mr. Rafiekian is present here. For Mr. Rafiekian, Mark
11 MacDougall, James Tysse, Stacey Mitchell, Jack Murphy,
12 and Robert Trout. Mr. Trout and I, with the Court's
13 permission, will take the backseat. We would like to
14 also ask the Court's permission for two of our summer
15 law students, Parnia Zahedi and Madeline Bardi, to join
16 us in the well.

17 THE COURT: Yes. We're delighted to have
18 them.

19 MR. MACDOUGALL: Thank you, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: What I'd like to do is spend some
21 time talking about the jury instructions. What I plan
22 on doing is fashioning a set of instructions
23 provisionally to distribute to counsel with the benefit
24 of today's discussions. Then everybody will have
25 another opportunity to respond to them.

1 I've reviewed the briefing that's been
2 provided, and I'm not going to go through all the
3 disputed items, but there are a few I do want to focus
4 on. The first one I'd like to take up is the
5 defendant's proposed Instructions 30 and 31 pertaining
6 to missing witness instruction.

7 MR. MURPHY: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
8 Jack Murphy.

9 THE COURT: Yes.

10 MR. MURPHY: With regards to Defendant's
11 Instructions 30 and 31, the government has argued that
12 this instruction is not appropriate because the defense
13 has the ability to subpoena Mr. Flynn.

14 THE COURT: I take it you're not going to
15 call Mr. Flynn.

16 MR. MURPHY: The defense does not intend to
17 call Mr. Flynn as a witness, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: All right.

19 MR. MURPHY: There are circumstances,
20 however -- and we've cited some cases in our brief --
21 where even though a witness is physically available to
22 the defendant, the missing witness instruction is
23 nevertheless appropriate. That occurs where the
24 witness is practically unavailable to a party even if
25 they're physically available.

1 The case we cited for this is *United States*
2 *v. Mahone* out of the Seventh Circuit. So at issue in
3 *Mahone* was a police officer who was closely associated
4 with the United States Attorney in developing the case.

5 THE COURT: Have you been restricted in any
6 way in trying to interview Mr. Flynn or having access
7 to Mr. Flynn?

8 MR. MURPHY: We have not been restricted to
9 interview or access Mr. Flynn, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: All right.

11 MR. MURPHY: However, given the close
12 relationship between Mr. Flynn and the government, as
13 evidenced by several witnesses that Mr. Flynn -- excuse
14 me -- several interviews that Mr. Flynn participated in
15 with the government, several witness prep sessions --

16 THE COURT: All of which you know about
17 through the 302s.

18 MR. MURPHY: All of which we're aware of
19 through the 302s and various filings in this case --

20 THE COURT: Right.

21 MR. MURPHY: -- and in Mr. Flynn's criminal
22 case.

23 For all intents and purposes, Mr. Flynn was
24 acting as an agent of the government. He was their
25 presumptive star witness.

1 So for that reason, we would say that under
2 *United States v. Mahone*, Mr. Flynn was practically
3 unavailable to the defense. Therefore, a missing
4 witness instruction is appropriate.

5 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gibbs.

6 MR. GIBBS: Just briefly, Judge. Your Honor,
7 I think your questions cut right to the heart of the
8 matter. You asked if the defense intended to call
9 Mr. Flynn. They said they did not. Significantly,
10 they didn't say they couldn't call Mr. Flynn. They
11 simply said they had chosen not to do so. You then
12 asked them if they were restricted in any way, and they
13 candidly acknowledged that they were not restricted.
14 So I think to somehow give the jury an instruction that
15 says this witness is peculiarly within the power of the
16 government to produce is simply inaccurate factually.

17 I also think the *Mahone* case from the Seventh
18 Circuit from 1976 that they quote is -- well, first of
19 all, I haven't seen any corresponding case law to that
20 effect in the Fourth Circuit. I'm confident the
21 defense would have found it if it existed. In that
22 case --

23 THE COURT: Is that the one with the
24 confidential informant? Is that the case, the Seventh
25 Circuit case?

1 MR. GIBBS: I believe it was a police
2 officer.

3 THE COURT: Right.

4 MR. GIBBS: I think the holding was sort of
5 along the lines of a police officer is part of the
6 government team. So even if you call him, he's not
7 going to be able to testify against his team.

8 I think General Flynn probably feels less
9 kinship with the government right now than he ever has
10 in his entire career. So that is certainly not the
11 case with him.

12 I think for all of those reasons, Judge, 30
13 and 31 should not be given to the jury.

14 Thank you.

15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

16 This really cuts across a number of the
17 instructions. Really, how the Court's ruling with
18 respect to the essential elements of the offense under
19 951, which relates to the legal commercial transaction
20 aspect, is to be incorporated into the instructions. I
21 know the defense has proposed several instructions that
22 captures that.

23 The government, I think, has not really
24 proposed incorporating that language very much
25 anywhere. I'd like to hear from you in terms of how we

1 should do that and how we capture the aspect of the
2 definition of "legal commercial transaction" that
3 qualifies it by indicating "unless prohibited by law."

4 Mr. Turgeon.

5 MR. TURGEON: Thank you, Your Honor.

6 We drafted a short three-page brief that we
7 have just given to defense counsel. We'd like to hand
8 it up to Your Honor as well.

9 THE COURT: All right.

10 MR. TURGEON: It's drafted in the style of an
11 opposition to the defendant's proposed instruction,
12 Your Honor.

13 Thank you.

14 (Documents are given to the Court.)

15 MR. TURGEON: So in this brief, Your Honor,
16 we highlight two points, but there's a third element to
17 add.

18 The first of those points is the government
19 does not need to prove a criminal violation of any
20 statute, including FARA, to establish the defendant's
21 conduct was not only a commercial transaction. All the
22 government needs to prove -- and this is in the FARA
23 regulations -- is that the conduct at issue was not
24 legal, was prohibited by, in this case, a federal law.

25 So for that reason, the defense's proposed

1 instruction, which, I believe, inserts -- or at least
2 suggests that the insertion of a *mens rea*
3 requirement -- which would mean the government needs to
4 prove that the defendant criminally violated FARA --
5 that's simply not what the law is, Your Honor. Our
6 brief on that point makes that quite clear. That's
7 consistent with how 951 cases have been charged
8 consistently. The conduct at issue for most 951 cases
9 is not inherently criminal.

10 Here, though, we are alleging that it is a
11 criminal violation pursuant to Your Honor's order. It
12 is violation of FARA, and it's a violation of what FARA
13 requires whether or not the defendant committed a
14 criminal violation of FARA that could be independently
15 prosecuted. FARA is prosecuted civilly as well, for
16 example.

17 So, again, Your Honor, as our brief makes
18 clear, we believe there's no *mens rea* requirement as to
19 what the government is required to prove to establish
20 that the defendant's conduct was not a legal commercial
21 transaction.

22 There are a couple of other points.

23 THE COURT: What would you need to establish?
24 Simply what? That there was false information?

25 MR. TURGEON: So if I understand correctly,

1 Your Honor, what we're talking about here is the prong
2 of 951 --

3 THE COURT: Yes.

4 MR. TURGEON: -- for a legal commercial
5 transaction.

6 THE COURT: Right, which speaks to whether
7 the person is an agent.

8 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor.

9 For that, we would need to establish
10 essentially what the regulations say, that there was
11 some conduct that was illegal.

12 THE COURT: Right.

13 MR. TURGEON: By illegal, that means
14 prohibited by law whether or not the government has
15 proved a criminal violation of that law.

16 THE COURT: How would you instruct the jury
17 on that aspect of it? What would you tell them?

18 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, we'd ask that the
19 jury be instructed just what the regulations say.

20 THE COURT: How do they make a judgment about
21 whether it's illegal or not?

22 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, we do propose the
23 jury be told in this case what the elements of FARA
24 are. However, we don't -- or rather, you know what,
25 Your Honor? I'd like to strike that last comment.

1 I agree. It's important for the jury to be
2 instructed what conduct constitutes a violation of
3 FARA. We really haven't figured out the best way to go
4 about doing that.

5 But the number one concern of ours is that
6 the jury cannot be instructed that to find that the
7 conduct was in violation of law and, therefore, was not
8 a legal commercial transaction, that there's any sort
9 of willfulness requirement there.

10 The second point, Your Honor, with regard to
11 the instructions -- or the defendant's proposed
12 instruction, rather, is that the second paragraph says
13 that in order to find that the defendant conspired to
14 violate Section 951 --

15 THE COURT: What instruction are you reading
16 from?

17 MR. TURGEON: I'm sorry, Your Honor. It's
18 the Defendant's Proposed Instruction No. 54A.

19 THE COURT: All right.

20 MR. TURGEON: Now, under 54A, it says, In
21 order to find that the defendant conspired to violate
22 Section 951 for Count 1, the government must also prove
23 beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant conspired
24 to violate FARA.

25 That's simply not the law. We don't need to

1 prove any separate conspiracy for the reason I just
2 stated and also because an individual violation of FARA
3 would be enough to render the conduct -- not even an
4 individual violation of FARA, but simply any conduct
5 that was in violation of the FARA statute, whether or
6 not prosecuted or prosecutable, renders that conduct
7 not a legal commercial transaction. So we'd object to
8 that paragraph as well.

9 The third point, Your Honor -- a couple of
10 lines down there under first -- or it says where the
11 defendant acted in the United States as an agent of a
12 foreign principal, specifically in this case the
13 government of Turkey.

14 Your Honor, we object to -- we would object
15 to specifying in this case the foreign principal for
16 which the defendant must've acted to find their conduct
17 was not a legal commercial transaction. That's because
18 if the defendant were to have acted on behalf of
19 Alptekin and if Your Honor were to find that that
20 conduct -- or if the jury were to find, rather, that
21 that conduct was not for the principal benefit of the
22 government of Turkey, that's still a FARA violation.
23 It doesn't have to be just the government of Turkey.
24 It's for any foreign principal as long as -- it's a
25 violation if you act for any foreign principal and the

1 principal beneficiary of that action is a foreign
2 government or a foreign political party.

3 THE COURT: Well, they disclosed they were
4 acting on behalf of Inovo, which is Alptekin, right?

5 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor. However, if
6 the conduct were for -- again, under the LDA
7 exception -- and we have some points on that as well,
8 some suggested edits to the instruction on that as
9 well.

10 THE COURT: All right.

11 MR. TURGEON: The LDA exception is not
12 available if the conduct was for the principal benefit
13 of a foreign government or a foreign political party.
14 So even if the defendant were acting on behalf of
15 Alptekin, if that action was for the principal benefit
16 of the government of Turkey, that's still a violation
17 of FARA, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: All right. Well, let me ask you
19 this: What should -- and this, again, gets to the
20 issue that -- let's stay with Count 1 where we're
21 talking about the conspiracy. We have two prongs. One
22 is conspiracy to violate 951, and then the other is
23 conspiracy to violate 618.

24 What should they be told? They're going to
25 be instructed on 951 separate and apart in Count 2, but

1 what should they be told about the 918 charge?

2 MR. TURGEON: The 618 charge, Your Honor?

3 THE COURT: The 618 charge, yes.

4 MR. TURGEON: Well, the 618 charge is
5 essentially making material false statements on a FARA
6 registration.

7 THE COURT: Right. Do you agree they need to
8 be instructed on what the elements of that offense are
9 for the purposes of the conspiracy count?

10 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, with regard to
11 that part of the conspiracy count. Although, it's
12 important to remember here that there are essentially
13 two different FARA offenses that we've been talking
14 about. There's the false statements, and then there's
15 the other conduct, including failure to register and
16 failure to comply with other provisions of FARA.

17 THE COURT: Right.

18 MR. TURGEON: So with regard to the material
19 false statements on the FARA filing, I'd like to confer
20 with my team for one moment.

21 THE COURT: All right.

22 (Counsel confer.)

23 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, Proposed
24 Instruction No. 29, the first part of that --

25 THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on a second.

1 All right. No. 29?

2 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, No. 29.

3 THE COURT: All right.

4 MR. TURGEON: So under what we have there,
5 under one, it says, The conspiracy, agreement, or
6 understanding to act as an agent of a foreign
7 government and to make false statements and wishful
8 omissions in a FARA filing.

9 So, Your Honor, we think to make false
10 statements and willful omissions in a FARA filing
11 really requires no further explanation. We did submit
12 an instruction on materiality. Between that
13 instruction and this one, Your Honor, we don't know if
14 anything more is required along, of course, with the
15 general conspiracy instructions that apply to both
16 prongs of the conspiracy. We don't think anything else
17 is required.

18 THE COURT: Well, the trouble I'm having is
19 the object of the conspiracy is the unlawful conduct,
20 right, these two prongs?

21 MR. TURGEON: Yes.

22 THE COURT: The first prong of the unlawful
23 conduct is 951.

24 MR. TURGEON: Yes.

25 THE COURT: Acting as an agent of a foreign

1 government isn't a violation of 951, right? I mean,
2 that's not a statement of unlawful activity.

3 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, well, acting under
4 the direction and control of a foreign government is --

5 THE COURT: Without notification.

6 MR. TURGEON: Yes.

7 THE COURT: But that's not in your proposal.

8 That aspect of FARA, again, getting back
9 to -- you say it's a FARA violation. The FARA
10 violation that would make an otherwise legal commercial
11 transaction unlawful and, therefore, outside of the
12 definition of a legal commercial transaction is not the
13 false statements on a FARA registration form; is it?
14 It would be the acting as an undisclosed foreign agent
15 as those terms are used within --

16 Is it 612?

17 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, that's right.

18 THE COURT: -- 612 made criminal under
19 618(a), right?

20 MR. TURGEON: And otherwise civilly
21 prosecuted, yes.

22 THE COURT: Right.

23 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor is correct. We're
24 not alleging that the legal commercial transaction was
25 related to the false statements on the filing. We're

1 talking about the other FARA violative conduct.

2 THE COURT: Right. So for the jury to make a
3 determination as to whether the conduct is essentially
4 exempted and thereby taking the conduct outside of 951
5 or places it within 951, they need to have some
6 guidance on what they have to focus on in order to
7 determine whether it's unlawful conduct or not, right?

8 MR. TURGEON: That's right.

9 THE COURT: Which gets into the details of
10 what 612 would require.

11 MR. TURGEON: 612 in a subsequent section --

12 THE COURT: Right, which in turn relates to
13 the definition of an agent and the kinds of activities
14 and conduct that would make that conduct illegal.

15 I'm just having trouble -- I mean, I
16 appreciate wanting to simplify this into understandable
17 language, but the reality of these charges is that
18 they're caught up with a lot of fairly technical
19 definitions.

20 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, I agree with
21 that.

22 Your Honor, our number one concern was we
23 wanted to make clear to Your Honor that a separate
24 criminal violation of FARA need not be proved.

25 THE COURT: That just goes to the *mens rea*

1 aspect of it.

2 MR. TURGEON: Excuse me, Your Honor?

3 THE COURT: You're focused on the *mens rea*
4 aspect of it. You want to excise from what the jury
5 has to find for the purposes of 951 the *mens rea* aspect
6 that would apply to a 612 violation or 618(a)
7 violation.

8 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, that's right.

9 However, Your Honor -- I take Your Honor's
10 point, which is, I believe, the jury does need to be
11 instructed in some way on what conduct violates FARA
12 and whether that's -- I wouldn't suggest providing the
13 jury a copy of the statute, but I think, Your Honor, we
14 should go back and try to draft an instruction that
15 adequately lays out for the jury what they would need
16 to find to determine whether the defendant's conduct
17 was in violation of specific provisions of FARA.

18 THE COURT: All right.

19 MR. TURGEON: Thank you.

20 THE COURT: All right. Counsel.

21 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I think it's pretty
22 telling that during that entire presentation, the
23 government didn't offer any sort of proposed
24 instruction for how they would describe the legal
25 commercial transaction element of this. They seem to

1 agree that they need to prove an absence of a legal
2 commercial transaction. They say that that absence of
3 a legal commercial transaction was a violation of FARA,
4 but they haven't actually proposed any sort of
5 instruction as to how the jury should be informed as to
6 what that violation was.

7 Having to show a legal commercial transaction
8 just begs the question: What is that illegal
9 commercial transaction?

10 THE COURT: Right.

11 MR. MURPHY: And the jury does need to be
12 informed as to what that is. The fact the government
13 is here now and hasn't been able to articulate any sort
14 of standard, you know, really creates a significant
15 problem of notice. If the government can't articulate
16 it now, how is the defendant supposed to figure that
17 out on his own back in 2016? It's clearly a very
18 complicated standard, and there are some significant
19 notice concerns there.

20 The fact that --

21 THE COURT: I'm looking for your competing
22 instruction as to their Instruction 29.

23 MR. MURPHY: Just a moment, Your Honor.

24 So Defense Instruction 54 would be our
25 proposed --

1 THE COURT: Your competing instruction. All
2 right.

3 MR. MURPHY: It's our proposed instruction on
4 the legal commercial transaction and the description of
5 a FARA violation.

6 THE COURT: All right.

7 MR. MURPHY: So Section 951 contains the
8 requirement of a legal commercial transaction. The
9 word "legal" or "illegal" just simply begs the
10 question: What is the legal or illegal act?

11 THE COURT: Right. What makes it illegal?

12 MR. MURPHY: Exactly.

13 What the government is essentially saying
14 here is that the defendant can be prosecuted for
15 something that was not itself a violation of FARA, that
16 he can be prosecuted for something that essentially
17 doesn't require a *mens rea*.

18 We think that the requirement of an illegal
19 commercial transaction implies that there's some *mens*
20 *rea* component to that and the *mens rea* is willfulness
21 under the statute, Your Honor.

22 With respect to the government's objection to
23 Instruction No. 54A, to the first element that the
24 defendant acted in the United States as an agent of a
25 foreign principal, specifically in this case the

1 government of Turkey, I think it's very strange that
2 the government is objecting to that language.

3 Their theory of the case for the entire case
4 has been that the defendant was engaged as an agent of
5 a foreign principal, the government of Turkey. They
6 have categorically rejected any suggestion the
7 defendant was acting on behalf of Inovo or Alptekin.

8 If the jury doesn't think that the defendant
9 was acting as an agent of the government of Turkey,
10 well, he can't be found liable under Section 951 at
11 all. So we think this is an entirely appropriate
12 addition.

13 THE COURT: All right.

14 MR. MURPHY: I'm looking to see if I have
15 anything else in my notes, Your Honor.

16 So we would request -- we just received a
17 copy of this brief immediately before the hearing. So
18 we would request an opportunity to address it and
19 respond to it this weekend.

20 THE COURT: That's fine.

21 MR. MURPHY: Thank you, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Turgeon, let me
23 follow up with you. Explain to me how conduct could be
24 unlawful under FARA without that conduct being willful,
25 which is what the statute says.

1 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, the regulations
2 that define legal commercial transaction --

3 THE COURT: Right.

4 MR. TURGEON: -- don't say criminally
5 prosecutable.

6 THE COURT: No. It says unlawful or
7 prohibited by law.

8 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Right.

10 MR. TURGEON: For example, the Department of
11 Justice enforces FARA civilly. In fact, we did so
12 earlier this year.

13 THE COURT: Right. But that doesn't mean
14 there's no willfulness. There's no strict liability,
15 is there, even on the civil side?

16 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, the *mens rea*
17 requirement for 951 is knowing, and that's what's
18 required to prove a violation of 951. However, for the
19 legal commercial transaction aspect --

20 THE COURT: Right. That's what I'm focused
21 on.

22 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, there is no *mens*
23 *rea* requirement there. That's because the question is
24 not whether a separate prosecution could have occurred
25 or whether there's separate liability. The question is

1 whether the conduct was prohibited by law or not.

2 THE COURT: Explain to me how conduct could
3 be unlawful or prohibited by law in the absence of a
4 *mens rea* aspect to it.

5 MR. TURGEON: That's because, Your Honor,
6 there's a distinction between whether a defendant can
7 be prosecuted for something and whether the conduct
8 itself is lawful or unlawful.

9 For example, there are labeling requirements
10 in FARA. There are requirements to disclose in advance
11 of lobbying the fact that you're lobbying for a foreign
12 principal. There are requirements to file copies of --

13 THE COURT: Right. We're talking about a
14 specific part of FARA, that is the failure to disclose.

15 MR. TURGEON: Failure to register, Your
16 Honor.

17 THE COURT: Failure to register.

18 MR. TURGEON: With respect, I disagree with
19 that because the conduct at issue is not simply failure
20 to disclose. The conduct the defendant in this case
21 was doing was a violation of FARA whether or not it was
22 intended to be one.

23 So I would point, Your Honor, as well to the
24 *Manafort* case that we cite in our brief. In that case,
25 that case made clear, I believe -- FARA prohibits

1 acting as an unregistered agent, not just failure to
2 register. So any of those actions as a foreign agent
3 or acting as an unregistered agent, any of those
4 actions are unlawful whether or not there was a failure
5 to register apart from that. That's what the *Manafort*
6 case held, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: All right.

8 MR. TURGEON: But, Your Honor, we do take
9 your point, and we would request the chance to come
10 back with --

11 THE COURT: Yes. I'm having difficulty
12 understanding how you could have unlawful conduct under
13 FARA without the *mens rea* aspect to it. Otherwise, it
14 becomes -- even on the civil side, you don't have
15 strict liability; do you?

16 MR. TURGEON: Well, Your Honor, it's because
17 the questions are separate. The questions of whether
18 someone is guilty of something versus whether --

19 THE COURT: Well, what makes them guilty as
20 opposed to engaging in the act?

21 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, the *mens rea* is --
22 I'm speaking only of FARA.

23 THE COURT: Right.

24 MR. TURGEON: Under FARA, the *mens rea* is
25 what makes them guilty, but the conduct itself is

1 prohibited. The law prohibits certain conduct, and
2 someone is guilty of it if they have the requisite *mens*
3 *rea*. But the prohibition stands --

4 THE COURT: I understand. I understand the
5 point you're making.

6 MR. TURGEON: Thank you, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Anything more on that?

8 MR. MURPHY: Briefly, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Yes.

10 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, 612 is titled
11 Registration. It deals with the requirement to
12 register. That is only a violation of FARA through
13 618, which makes it a willful violation to fail to
14 register.

15 Now, the government didn't prosecute the
16 defendant under FARA. They didn't charge him civilly
17 for violating FARA. What they're really trying to do
18 here is to bootstrap the FARA case they didn't make
19 into a Section 951 case. They can't just say in
20 generalized fashion that the defendant violated FARA.
21 They need some specificity into what that violation was
22 so that the jury can determine that there was a
23 violation of FARA.

24 THE COURT: All right.

25 MR. MURPHY: Thank you, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Let's talk about the defendant's
2 instructions pertaining to advice of counsel.

3 I've read your position. Let me hear from
4 the government on this one first as far as why it
5 wouldn't be appropriate based on what we've heard so
6 far.

7 MR. GIBBS: Sure, Your Honor. I think the
8 defense's instruction under certain factual scenarios
9 may well be appropriate. This is not that case. They
10 accurately cite to O'Malley for the advice of counsel
11 instruction, and what that says is that the defendant
12 made a full and accurate report or disclosure to this
13 attorney of all important and material facts of which
14 he had knowledge or had the means of knowing and then
15 acted strictly in accordance with the advice.

16 As we heard yesterday from Mr. Kelley, he
17 wasn't really even acting as an attorney in this case.
18 He was acting as a friend. He knew the defendant for a
19 long period of time. They and their wives were very
20 friendly. They spent time together.

21 He got a call, came to the defendant's house.
22 The defendant told him he needed to file under FARA.
23 He asked him one question. There's no evidence that
24 the defendant made a full and accurate report or
25 disclosure.

1 THE COURT: Isn't that something the jury
2 could sort out? In the instruction, it advises them
3 that this only applies if under certain conditions, one
4 of which is as you've outlined.

5 MR. GIBBS: Well, I suppose that's true, Your
6 Honor. But, again, Your Honor is the gatekeeper for
7 these instructions and for advising the jury on the
8 law. It seems that factually this is so far from being
9 an instance where --

10 THE COURT: I'm getting tired of the gate.

11 MR. GIBBS: I understand, Judge. It's a
12 lonely job, I'm sure.

13 And the other issue that we have -- I agree
14 with you -- it is something the jury probably could
15 sort out. We certainly -- I think everybody would
16 agree that we have a good jury. I think they've been
17 very diligent. The concern we always have is if they
18 get that instruction from Your Honor and they're
19 advised about advice of counsel. They may read more
20 into that than is really there instead of --

21 THE COURT: I understand.

22 MR. GIBBS: So instead of saying, well,
23 clearly, he didn't fully disclose all of the relevant
24 facts and just dismiss it, they may say, well, Judge
25 Trenga did advise us. Maybe we need to think about

1 this more. Is there some nuance or something here
2 we're missing?

3 So, again, I don't want to --

4 THE COURT: Well, the defense is going to
5 argue seeking out legal advice irrespective -- they can
6 talk about what they did in seeking out legal advice
7 irrespective of this instruction. I would think it may
8 even be helpful to the government to have this kind of
9 an instruction.

10 MR. GIBBS: That's true, Judge, but I think
11 it sort of cuts both ways.

12 THE COURT: It does.

13 MR. GIBBS: Again, it's that, you know, if
14 they -- they make the argument. We make the
15 counterargument in rebuttal.

16 THE COURT: It does.

17 MR. GIBBS: To some extent, I think it
18 carries a little more weight when they hear the dueling
19 arguments. Then when they're instructed on the law,
20 there is an advice of counsel instruction.

21 If I could just have one moment.

22 THE COURT: Yes.

23 (Counsel confer.)

24 MR. GIBBS: That's all I've got, Judge.

25 Thank you.

1 THE COURT: All right. Counsel.

2 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, counsel for the
3 government conceded that this is something that the
4 jury could and should sort out. We think this is an
5 appropriate matter to be submitted to the jury.

6 In order to give the charge to the jury, the
7 Court does not need to make a determination that the
8 defendant did make a full recounting of the facts to
9 the attorney or that the defendant did act in good
10 faith on the advice of the attorney. All the Court
11 needs to find here is that there is sufficient evidence
12 for a reasonable jury to make that determination on its
13 own. We think without question there is sufficient
14 evidence for the jury to at least consider that
15 argument and to be given that charge.

16 The facts show that Mr. Kelley asked
17 questions of the defendant. The defendant answered
18 those questions truthfully, honestly, and the defendant
19 followed Mr. Kelley's advice. That, frankly, is all
20 that's required.

21 We don't concede that Mr. Kelley was not
22 acting as an attorney. While he was a friend of the
23 defendant, he was giving legal advice. He was
24 providing advice on a legal topic, whether to register
25 under the LDA versus FARA. So the fact that he was a

1 friend we don't think is material here.

2 THE COURT: All right. The next item I'd
3 like to talk about is where the parties differ on the
4 definition of "materiality." I know you use different
5 language, but it's not clear to me in substance what
6 the difference is.

7 Let me hear from the defense on this first.

8 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, just briefly --

9 THE COURT: You want the security's law
10 definition basically.

11 MR. MURPHY: Yes, that's right. We don't
12 think that the security's law definition is anything
13 that any person could quibble with. It is a reasonable
14 and easy-to-understand definition of the word
15 "material" that is used in courts across the country.

16 The definition that the government proposes,
17 we think, is, frankly, just difficult to understand.
18 I'm not sure how the jury is supposed to make an
19 accurate determination of what type of statement or
20 misstatement is capable of influencing government
21 action. That's a very murky standard here that I don't
22 think the jury would be able to apply with any sort
23 of --

24 THE COURT: There's also no evidence of it.

25 MR. MURPHY: There's also no evidence of

1 that, Your Honor. That's correct.

2 But even so, we think that specificity and an
3 instruction that is easy to understand would be
4 preferable to one that may be capable of
5 misunderstanding.

6 THE COURT: All right.

7 MR. MURPHY: Thank you, Your Honor.

8 MR. GIBBS: Your Honor, just a couple of
9 points I would make. I believe that in terms of
10 materiality, a big part of the reason we're seeking the
11 instruction is the witness from the FARA unit who
12 testified, J.J. Gilday, he went through in a lot of
13 detail about the filing requirements and what is done
14 with it and how that does, in fact, influence
15 government action. So we would submit that a
16 materiality instruction is appropriate.

17 In terms of that instruction, both parties
18 have submitted one. I think the argument that the
19 government's instruction is confusing or difficult to
20 follow is hard to square with the fact that it's very
21 short. I believe it's been used in this district and
22 it's been approved in the Fourth Circuit. But it says,
23 The test of materiality is whether the false statement
24 has a natural tendency to influence a governmental
25 action or is capable of influencing a governmental

1 action. It is not necessary for the government to
2 prove that the statement here charged actually did
3 influence a governmental action.

4 THE COURT: How is a jury supposed to
5 evaluate whether something influences government
6 without -- there's been no testimony about -- neither
7 was the DOJ person, but he didn't talk about how
8 specific disclosures that were made would have affected
9 or did affect the government or influence the
10 government; did he?

11 MR. GIBBS: Well, if I could just have one
12 moment, Judge. I want to make sure I'm getting the
13 exact answer you're looking for.

14 THE COURT: Yes.

15 MR. GIBBS: Mr. Turgeon was actually the
16 attorney who handled Mr. Gilday, the witness.

17 THE COURT: All right.

18 MR. GIBBS: I think he can probably do a much
19 better job articulating that than me.

20 THE COURT: Right. This may be a total
21 errant thought. But within the False Claims Act
22 environment now, we now know from the Supreme Court
23 that in order to establish materiality, you have to
24 show how the government would have, in fact, been
25 influenced by the particular nondisclosure. But

1 there's none of that evidence here; is there?

2 MR. TURGEON: There is, Your Honor. In fact,
3 there are two questions that were asked of Mr. Gilday.
4 I don't recall those off the top of my head, but there
5 were two questions that I asked through which we
6 elicited testimony establishing what the government
7 does in the event certain information is missing from
8 the forms or if there's a deficiency in some way and
9 then what actions the government takes in response to
10 those deficiencies, which can include, again, going
11 from memory, suspending the ability of the registrant
12 to act on behalf of the foreign principal or sending a
13 letter --

14 THE COURT: But that's if there's an absence
15 of information. There was no testimony, was there,
16 along the lines of, well, because it was disclosed --
17 it was only disclosed that Turkey was the primary
18 beneficiary as opposed to being the actual foreign
19 principal, we did or didn't do something, or we viewed
20 this differently than we otherwise would have?

21 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, the test of
22 materiality, as explained in the instruction, has the
23 capability of influencing governmental action.

24 THE COURT: That's my point. How could a
25 jury determine that disclosing that Turkey was the

1 primary beneficiary as opposed to being the actual
2 principal influence government action?

3 MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, if I'm going from
4 memory by another witness as well, the witness from the
5 Department of State testified about -- I believe
6 about -- well, I'm not going to get into details
7 because I don't want to misrepresent something.

8 THE COURT: All right.

9 MR. TURGEON: I believe that there was some
10 relevant testimony as to the government's use of FARA
11 disclosures from that as well. I don't want to get
12 ahead of myself on that one.

13 THE COURT: All right. I guess I'm just
14 suggesting that you may be advocating a definition that
15 would impose some requirements that the evidence won't
16 carry.

17 MR. TURGEON: Well, Your Honor, we're trying
18 to have an instruction for everything the law requires.

19 THE COURT: Right.

20 All right. No one could find any cases about
21 materiality within the context of FARA or 951?

22 MR. TURGEON: I'm not aware of any, Your
23 Honor.

24 THE COURT: All right. Yes.

25 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, we didn't find any

1 either.

2 THE COURT: All right.

3 MR. MURPHY: If I could just briefly be
4 heard.

5 THE COURT: Sure.

6 MR. MURPHY: As Your Honor correctly noted,
7 Mr. Gilday did not testify about materiality. He
8 didn't say that he reviewed the FARA filing for any
9 material misstatements. He didn't check it for factual
10 accuracy, and there is no testimony that he did take
11 any action or inaction based on any specific statements
12 in the FARA filing itself.

13 In addition, Mr. Turgeon referenced a witness
14 from the Department of State. None of us at counsel
15 table are currently able to recall any witness from the
16 Department of State.

17 THE COURT: You're talking about DOJ?

18 MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, the Office of
19 International Affairs. I misspoke.

20 MR. MURPHY: Thank you.

21 THE COURT: All right. Those were really the
22 principal ones that I wanted to have the benefit of
23 everybody's thoughts before I started fashioning some
24 proposed instructions.

25 Is there anything that anybody in particular

1 wants to talk about that we haven't?

2 Mr. Gibbs, you look like you're --

3 MR. GIBBS: Well, no, Judge. I had one or
4 two other sort of housekeeping matters after that.

5 THE COURT: All right. Hold on.

6 Any other instruction issues that the defense
7 wants to talk about?

8 MR. MURPHY: One moment, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: You're going to have an
10 opportunity to talk about all of these again.

11 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, just two brief also
12 housekeeping matters relating to the jury instructions.
13 The government filed a proposed verdict form earlier
14 this morning.

15 THE COURT: Yes. I was going to raise that.

16 MR. MURPHY: So we would propose just that we
17 be given an opportunity to respond and comment on that.

18 THE COURT: That's fine.

19 MR. MURPHY: Then, second, we had agreed upon
20 a shell for a theory of the defense outline -- or
21 instruction, rather. The parties had agreed that at
22 the close of the evidence, the defense could supplement
23 that instruction.

24 THE COURT: That's fine.

25 MR. MURPHY: So we propose to do that and

1 take that up on Monday.

2 THE COURT: That's fine.

3 MR. MURPHY: Thank you.

4 THE COURT: Mr. Gibbs.

5 MR. GIBBS: Your Honor, as to the special
6 verdict form, since Count 1 is a conspiracy with two
7 objects, it seemed appropriate. There's no particular
8 pride of authorship with that. Obviously, Your Honor
9 will let us know if it's deemed appropriate.
10 Obviously, the defense needs to have an opportunity to
11 weigh in as well.

12 As I understand the Court's comments at the
13 beginning of the hearing, it sounded as if now that the
14 parties have both filed proposed instructions that we
15 don't agree on and then dueling memos, Your Honor will
16 come up with a set of draft instructions that the
17 parties will look at probably on Monday, and then we
18 can --

19 THE COURT: Yes.

20 MR. GIBBS: That's exactly how I was
21 following along.

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. GIBBS: Then, as I said, I had really
24 just one housekeeping matter.

25 THE COURT: Yes.

1 MR. GIBBS: So on Friday -- oh, no, Thursday
2 I guess. Yesterday we handed up a memo related to the
3 Rule 29 issue. It also dealt with the coconspirator
4 statements.

5 THE COURT: Right.

6 MR. GIBBS: We didn't have the benefit of the
7 transcripts from yesterday when we drafted that. We
8 are working on adding those in as well. So I just
9 wanted to advise the party and Your Honor that we do
10 intend to file a supplemental, hopefully by close of
11 business today, that will just update that with the
12 additional testimony.

13 THE COURT: All right.

14 MR. GIBBS: As part of that, I just wanted to
15 advise the Court. I know we have a -- there's an
16 instruction that I think has been agreed upon about the
17 coconspirator statements and evidence coming in for a
18 limited purpose. We do expect to ask the Court to
19 revisit that issue. I know in the original order it
20 was --

21 THE COURT: Right, and I'll rule on that.

22 MR. GIBBS: Okay. Great. Thank you, Your
23 Honor. That's all I have.

24 THE COURT: All right. But you all have come
25 up with an agreed-upon statement on the coconspirator

1 statements, you say?

2 MR. GIBBS: Oh, no. Just that we would like
3 the opportunity to renew our motion to --

4 THE COURT: Right. I understand that's
5 pending. I'll make a definitive ruling on that at the
6 appropriate time.

7 MR. GIBBS: Thank you, Judge.

8 THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
9 Yes.

10 MR. MURPHY: Just briefly. We intend to file
11 our own paper responding to the government's Rule 29
12 motion.

13 THE COURT: All right. Well, get it in and
14 I'll look at it. The sooner the better.

15 MR. MURPHY: Of course. Thank you.

16 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. MacDougall.

17 MR. MACDOUGALL: Are we addressing
18 housekeeping matters, Your Honor?

19 THE COURT: Yes.

20 MR. MACDOUGALL: We've brought it up before.
21 I think the government is in agreement. We would
22 propose just before the close of the defense's evidence
23 to read the three substitutions to the jury at a time
24 appropriate for the Court.

25 MR. GIBBS: No objection, Judge.

1 THE COURT: How many more witnesses are you
2 anticipating?

3 MR. MACDOUGALL: No more than two, and they
4 won't be long.

5 THE COURT: Do you think we'll finish up
6 Monday morning?

7 MR. MACDOUGALL: Yes, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: All right. Great.

9 MR. GIBBS: Thank you, Judge.

10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

11 The Court will stand in recess.

12 -----
Time: 3:44 p.m.

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22 I certify that the foregoing is a true and
23 accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.

24

25

/s/
Rhonda F. Montgomery, CCR, RPR